MARYLAND

# COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET, AND ADVICES FROM THE COLONY.

THE Liberia Packet arrived on the 22d, and brought advices from Cape Palmas of the 22d of Nov., and from Monrovia as late as the 14th December.

All accounts represent the past year to have been the hardest ever known by the colonists at Cape Palmas. In the first place, the rains failed them in their proper season, and the stiff, salt sea breeze which blows constantly day and night, not only prevented the growth of the annual vegetables, but destroyed the plantain and even the cassada trees. Then, the rice crop of the natives, in the vicinity of Cape Palmas, which is always dependent on the rains, not an overflowing of the land as in the rice lands of our Southern States, was also a failure. Then came on the old hereditary war between the two branches of the Grebo tribe, which completely hemmed in the colony, and prevented the ingress of grain and provisions from the interior tribes. All that would have come to the colony, fell into the hands of the natives, who were engaged in *war palaver*, instead of making new farms. Thus, the colonists have had a hard time of it, but like hardy men they have endured it. We hear of no whining or discouragement, all seem to feel that a part of their suffering at least, is attributable to their own fault, to their too habitual neglect of cultivating the soil. That this affliction, however grievous to be borne, will work out for them an exceeding good, cannot be doubted. They all now see fully the necessity of providing their own food and not depending for every thing upon a fickle and indolent native population.

We refer our readers to the following letters received by the Packet.

CAPE PALMAS, *Nov.* 22, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR:

You will be glad to hear of my safe arrival in our "free home" in Liberia, after 53 days passage to Monrovia, I arrived here on 17th, with a heart overflowing with gratitude to that Being, who had shielded me from the dangers of the sea and land—over 10,000 miles. I have not been able to look

around much on account of company and business; but I believe Dr. McGill has been assiduous in the discharge of his duty as your Agent.

The colonists and natives all appear glad to see me, and are much pleased with the kind reception I met with from our honorable Board of Managers.

My health continued to amend during the passage, and I am now much better than I was when in Baltimore. Dr. Smith's treatment has been successful, and added 12 or 15 years to my life, from my feelings.

The war is still raging in our territories to the detriment of our native trade in rice and oil; but king Freeman has been notified of my intentions to have peace once more, and has promised his aid to settle the war; he appears to be the only obstacle in the way, as the belligerants are heartily sick of starvation and imprisonment in their towns.

We at last have the bread fruit tree fairly growing in the colony, there is one on the mission lot which has lately borne fruit. The palm oil trade is just beginning, on account of the great quantity of rain which has fallen lately. It cheered my very heart to see it coming in and trade again reviving. We may now calculate upon a fair supply of rice at least for the colonists use. Should you send many emigrants, it would be well to calculate accordingly.

Twelve emigrants came to this place by the Packet, and having no provisions on hand, I have purchased a small bill from "N. Rich" barque to amount of $158, besides getting some from Packet Co., for which I have receipted. It is thought, that if the war is not brought to an end soon, we shall have another hard year for provisions, though every colonist is making a farm, and at present we have abundance of potatoes, but little rice from our immediate interior.

I find our newly bought sloop "Curlew," very useful in the purchase of rice and oil, as she can run from this port to Berriby and Monrovia, being amply large.

If you send out 50 or more emigrants in the next Packet, please to order to be put on board, at least 100 barrels corn meal, I send home by this vessel two respectable colonists; each of whom is able to raise an expedition. They are old residents, and their statements can be depended on, being members of the church.

All our jacks are dead but one, and we are sadly in want of more; Dr. Fletcher has no riding animal—your agent rides his last mule. I enclose the semi-annual accounts up to June 30, 1848, hope they may be approved of.

With a grateful sense of your kind treatment during my visit to U. States, for which I tender to each member of your Honorable Board my thanks,

I remain as ever, your devoted Agent, JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., *Prest. M. S. C. Soc.*

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HARPER, CAPE PALMAS, *Nov.* 23, 1848.

J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., *Prest. Md. St. Col. Soc.*

*Dear Sir:*—I feel myself highly honored in receiving the appointment of Chief Justice of Maryland in Liberia: the responsibilities are great, and I feel depressed by fear of my incompetency to discharge them; yet I trust that with the friendly instruction you have given, aided by my determination to better qualify myself for the performance of the required duties, and the advantage of Governor Russwurm's advice, I may succeed in satisfying both the society and my fellow-colonists. I shall always hope and expect that you will aid me by your instruction, which I shall seek frequently.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obe't serv't,

WILLIAM CASSEL.

HARPER, CAPE PALMAS, *Nov. 5th*, 1848.

TO MR. RICHARD WATKINS.

*My Dear Sir:*—I received your letter by the Packet, but not time then to answer it. I was glad to hear that you and all the family were well. Sir, I am glad to inform you that I am well, and have enjoyed good health since I arrived in Africa, with the exception of three light attacks of the fever, neither of which lasted more than two or three days, and I now enjoy as good health as I ever did in the United States, and I assure you I feel much better in other respects. I now enjoy one of the objects that brought me here, the other is to do well, and then I will have reached the height of my ambition. This season has been a hard one on the colonists, and also on the natives, owing to the failure in the rice crops the last season, which was trying to men's souls, who had left the flesh pots of Maryland, some of them are not over it as yet, though the hungry time is past, they cannot forget the flesh pots of Maryland, many a poor fellow had to go hungry to bed, and knew not where the next day to get something to eat. That all-valuable tree, the palm tree, saved many lives, both colonists and natives this last season. I was satisfied myself to go to bed hungry and to get up hungry, believing that the Lord would provide for us. I felt satisfied not to fret after the abundance that I had left behind in Maryland. The colonists have been dependent on the natives for too many of their eatables heretofore, but I think this last season of want will drive them to agriculture, which will be a blessing in the end.

Sir, I wish you to write to me every opportunity. My respects to your father. Yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM CASSEL.

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(From the Colonization Herald.)

PRESIDENT ROBERTS' LETTER TO ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

DEVENPORT, *Dec.* 6, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR,—Since my return from Paris, my engagements have been so numerous and pressing, that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African coast to render to the republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cestors the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallenas. They have also promised to present to the republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us, with the pecuniary aid to purchase Gallenas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the government so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days, which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of

the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian government would follow the example of England and France, and recognise the independence of the republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging any thing definitively with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her majesty's ship Amazon, in which vessel the government have been kind enough to grant me a passage for my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her majesty's government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British government with whom I have had to do—private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Sam'l Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thomson, and Petty Vaughan, Esqs., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and to Liberia in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here, I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention, that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform Rev. Messrs. M'Lain, Pinney and Tracy, and Mr. Cresson, of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend, Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallenas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave-trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ. J. J. ROBERTS.

(From the Colonization Herald.)

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF A LIBERIAN COLONIST.

MONROVIA, *Nov. 11th*, 1848.

According to my promise, I sit down to write to you. I arrived here safe, after a tedious passage of fifty-three days from Baltimore. I was very sea-sick a great part of the passage; John stood it much better than I did. I am now living in the house with Mr. Hilary Teage, and have opened my goods in one of Teage's stores, and John and I are attending to the sale of them. I found here Willy, Ann, Frank, David and Caroline, of the Payne family; two others are in the country, Beverly and William. I found also Collinett Teage; her present husband, (this is her second marriage,) is named Ellis. They all are living as comfortably as any one can wish; they all have large and airy houses—one will make four of yours—with porticoes back and front. The first story is built of rough stone, and has a dirt floor; part is used for lumber and for wash-rooms, &c. On these stone walls are erected frame buildings; you ascend stone steps, and enter the porch, (the same back and front,) which are in some closed in, with windows in them; they make excellent rooms each side of the main building. The kitchens are situated in the yard, a little off from the house. Every body has a number of native servants; the boys with just a handkerchief tied around the loins. All houses have large gardens in the rear, with a plenty of collards and other kitchen vegetables; also, ducks, chickens, and sheep with short wool, and some of the prettiest little cows you ever saw, fat as butter, and require scarcely any feeding; they give but little milk. The gardens are always blooming with flowers, and melodious with singing birds: orange and lime trees are full of fruit, and growing all along the streets and in the woods. A large number of other trees are crowded with fruit—among them the papaw, of which a pie was brought on the table; and John ate of it, and was certain that it was green apple pie. I should not have known the difference if I had not been told.

This town covers a large extent of ground: no houses here joined together; the population is thought to be about twelve hundred Americans, and a good number of natives: the streets are covered with grass, and run across each other; most of the garden walls are made of stone piled up. There are a number of thatched huts, or houses made of reed, and plastered outside with yellow clay, and lined inside with matting; such can be built by the natives for you for $12 or $15; a person can live in them very comfortably. This town is built upon a high rock, the sea washing it on three sides. In the centre of the town is a high spot—and in the middle of the street, where is placed four or five cannons—from this spot you see the sea on the north, and on the south, stretching out till the sky and it seem to join together. They have Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, each of a very respectable size—no galleries, but lofty arched ceilings. I believe a great majority of the people are from Virginia—a good many from South Carolina. I had the pleasure of seeing the soldiers turn out a few days ago; it was a militia muster. There were about 160; they went through the drill very creditably; the muster ground appeared something like your fourth of July affairs in the South—tables spread with cakes, beer, &c., for sale.

This time is just about the end of the rainy season. We have sometimes, once or twice, or three times a day, showers of light rain; the weather is not as extremely hot as some imagine; the highest my thermometer has been was 86° in Mr. Teage's porch, (then three o'clock;) mid-day the sun is peculiarly piercing, but afternoons and evenings are delightful.

Every way you look is a perpetual green, and so fast do bushes, &c. grow, that the streets require to be cleaned of bushes every few weeks; some dozens or so of large stone-built stores are situated on the water's edge, from which you have to go up a rough hill to the dwellings, which are stretched out in every direction. Large vessels lay outside of a bar, but small ones can come up to the stores, which are situated at the junction of the sea, Mesurado river and Stockton creek. Many of the citizens have farms in the country. I have not seen a person who is desirous to return to live in the United States. Salt is greatly in demand; and a man to commence making salt out here would make a fortune. There are plenty of places along the shore where it can be made with ease. I am making an arrangement to go into the soap business. All of our relations are well, and send their love to you. I am well—never enjoyed better health.

Yours, affectionately, JOHN LEWIS.

The above is written by an emigrant from Philadelphia to his friends. It has a frankness about it which must commend it to all our readers.

## EXTRACTS FROM LIBERIAN PAPERS.

The following are all the articles we are able to select from the Herald and Luminary, running through a period of near three months. We have never seen these journals so entirely barren of interest for the same space of time. We must also complain of their mechanical execution, especially that of the Herald, many pages of which are absolutely illegible. We know our brother Teage stands ready to say, "Send us some good type then." But the type is not altogether in fault, whole pages are shaded from a deep jet to a pale face, making what our people so much abhor, a *mixed population*. Do remedy the evil, Messrs. Proprietors.

### THE LIBERIAN FOURTH OF JULY.

THE CELEBRATION.—After some considerable debate and discussion in town meetings, as to the most appropriate day for the celebration of the anniversary of our *Independence*, whether it should be the 24th of August, the day on which the flag of the Republic was first seen to float upon the breeze of heaven, or the 26th of July, the day of the signing of the Declaration, or the 2nd of October, the day on which His Excellency the President declared by Proclamation the Constitution of the Republic to be the law of the land. It was finally settled for the present, that the day of the signing of the Declaration should be celebrated as the birth day of the Republic. We are of the same opinion, being somewhat on this head partial to American precedent. For our native land we still love thy genial clime, fertile soil, and blooming dales; oft we think of thee. Although in thee we are deprived of the nectar of life and all that makes it desirable, in consequence of an eternal and insuperable barrier as high as great Olympus is standing out in bold relief, forever interdicting a residence within thy bounds for any man of color, who contemns oppression. And we say in the ever memorable words of the illustrious Patrick Henry, while with his soul in his eyes, beaming forth unyielding determination: "Give me liberty or give me death." Yea, truly do we prefer death and a premature grave in Western Africa, than the tolerance of oppression in our native land. Yet will we gladly profit by her wholesome examples.

Having therefore determined for the 26th of July, for the celebration, all due preparations were accordingly made.

The first peep of grey dawn arousing from her rosy slumbers, which was discernable in the eastern horizon by our nocturnal sentinels, was greeted by the booming of the cannon; as was also the rising of the powerful king of day.

Then might be seen in all directions the laughing eye and nimble foot of the buoyant inhabitants, busily engaged in arranging all superfluous matters, preparatory to the celebration of the day, in which all minds were absorbed.

All business of ordinary character ceased, and the stores and warehouses closed in honor of the day.

The hour of eight was announced by the firing of a cannon, when the flag of the Republic was displayed at Central Hill and at Fort Norris; and the vessels in harbor displayed their several flags.

At nine o'clock the military line was formed, and at 12 o'clock it moved off to Central Hill, when the national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The salute was handsomely responded to by the United States brig of war Bainbridge, and the flag of the Republic was seen flying at her gallant foremast throughout the day, as representing a student destined to tread in the praiseworthy footsteps of his tutor.

The military moving from thence were drawn up in front of the Government House to escort His Excellency the Vice President, and the civil officers to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to hear an oration delivered by H. J. Roberts, Esq.

After the oration, we were well nigh thrown into ecstacy, in listening to the juvenile oratory of four of Mr. James' scholars, Masters Cooper, Warring, Yates and Johnson, who acquitted themselves so masterly that they brought down deafening and repeated cheers from the immense concourse. The audience were so delighted, and profuse in their oft and protracted cheers, that the cry of hear, hear, hear, loud and often insisted upon by Col. Hicks, the marshal of the day, in order to gain a hearing for the juvenile orators.

After listening with delight for a respectable length of time to these young and enthusiastic Liberians, the line was again formed, and marched to the Government Square, where it was dismissed about 3 o'clock.

The after part of the day was spent by ladies and gentlemen in promenades, and other modes of amusement and recreation.

In the evening we had the pleasure of associating with a large assembly at a splendid and brilliant entertainment at the Government House. The large number of gentlemen were made happy by the timely and graceful presence of a suitable number of the fair sex.

After discussing the more substantial business of the evening with the sense of taste, improved under the influence of music, the guests in parties enjoyed themselves in promenades of measured steps to the buoyant sound of a band of music sweet, giving forth various lively airs.

At a respectable hour for a national celebration, the harmonious company well pleased with themselves and the general transactions of the day, retired to consummate in dreamy visions what had been omitted to fill up their cup of pleasure in the hilarity of the day.

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Grand Cape Mount.—This country is again in a disturbed state. Prince George Cain, who has, ever since the death of King Fanatorah, been acknowledged on all sides as the legal sovereign of that country, was a few weeks since murdered by one of his relations in the most cruel and assassin like manner. Mamorah, the murderer, is a young man, prepossessing in appearance, and heretofore always spoke of George Cain in the highest

terms of respect. We hope, ere long, to learn the particulars which gave rise to this appalling act, when we will lay them before our readers. Mamorah assures our citizens residing at Cape Mount that they need not be under any apprehension—that themselves and property will be secure.

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Churches.—The church at New Georgia is still blessed with a visitation of the Holy Spirit. Two persons were received on Sabbath last, who with eight received before, make ten candidates for baptism.

About a year ago, we organized a Sabbath School in this church, and as we attend every alternate Sabbath, we took the superintendence of it ourself. It is taught chiefly by Ellen Walburg, the wife of the deacon there, assisted by two or thee other female members. At first we were embarrassed for want of suitable books, but recently we have a tolerable supply sent out at our request, by the Baptist publication office at Philadelphia. Recently the school has had so large an increase of pupils that we have arranged with a member of the Methodist church to divide the school, and by so doing, enable the children to have better attendance. We hope the arrangement will be speedily put in operation.

Some months back, we begged between four and five pounds from the officers of one of the H. B. M. cruisers, for the benefit of the Baptists in the colony. A small part of the amount we applied in paying the expenses of brethren travelling to destitute churches. The remainder we are using to build a pulpit in the church in this place.

There are some persons to be baptised at Louisiana.

The church at Millsburg is in a state of quiet and serenity. The members appear to be walking in love and aiming to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. We were there a week ago, and employed one evening in reading to them the discipline, and endeavoring to explain what needs explanation; and the following day being Sabbath, endeavored to preach to them. There is great need that the rules of the house of God, as observed in other countries, by Baptist churches, be inculcated here. Some people, and some baptists too, do not believe there is such a thing as a baptist discipline. Hence the numerous errors and incongruous proceedings.

The church at Virginia is in peace. The loss of brother James will not be easily repaired. May the Lord send them a man after his own heart.

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Arrived.—On the 29th ult. the Liberia Packet, Captain Godmanson. Passengers, Reverends Payne and Wilson; Hon. Messrs. Russwurm, Benedict, McGill and lady, and Dr. J. S. Smith; Messrs. Lewis, Harris, and other immigrants.

The Packet brought out tobacco and powder for the Republic. We regret the tobacco is damaged. It has been sold for the benefit of those concerned. We say we regret it, because we wish the monoply scheme to go at once fairly into operation. We have great faith in the plan, especially if it be conducted as at first proposed. The other articles proposed to be monopolized were not obtained. President Roberts will doubtless endeavor to contract for them in England. He may succeed with merchants not concerned in the African trade. The object of such will be to invest their capital safely and profitably. But the African merchant will meet the measure with uncompromising hostility, although the measure if carried out to the fullest desired extent, cannot, in the smallest degree, affect either American or British interest, or the interest of any nation whatever, except for good. But where men's interest is concerned, they are not easily convinced if there be any apparent opposition.

Virginia.—New Virginia is looking up. We trust we love all mankind, even our enemies, (except the few whom we can't but despise,) but some how we do love Virginia and Virginians. It is perhaps because we were born in Old Virginia. How strange that we should still love a place that disfranchised and cast us out. Well, let New Virginia copy all in the old that is good, and reject the bad—by equal laws and an equal and even-handed distribution of justice, establish Virginia in Africa, of which Virginians everywhere may be truly proud. Such a one we will have, if improvement goes on at its late rapid rate. Our weekly route is along the beautiful and picturesque St. Paul's, and we cannot say whether we are more pleased at the clearings which are everywhere to be seen, than grieved to see tha banks of the river despoiled of the rich mantle of foliage which nature has thrown over them.

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A Novel Fisherman.—Coming down the river a few days ago, we espied a huge alligator lying with his body on the sloping margin of the river, his lower jaw submerged in the water, while the upper was extended in the air, showing a formidable array of teeth. We stopped to gaze at him, anon a hapless mullet ventured within the dread hiatus, when the treacherous jaws suddenly closed and severed the fish asunder. The native boys who were with us, took the opportunity to assign the rationale of some of the alligator's movements. They say he lies with his mouth open to attract a certain insect which floats upon the surface of the water. These collect in large numbers around his mouth. Fishes feed upon them, and when lured by the desired prey within the vortex, they become a prey themselves.

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## LIBERIAN CHARITY.

The two following letters will show the kind feeling existing between the old Republic and little Sister Colony of Cape Palmas. This scarcity of provisions at Cape Palmas is an entire new thing under the sun. At any other period of the existence of that colony, the shipment of rice to its inhabitants, either in charity, or on sale, would be coals to New Castle in earnest. It is most gratifying, however, to notice the promptness with which the Monrovians acted in behalf of their suffering friends.

*Monrovia, August 8th,* 1848.

*Dear Sir:*—By the sailing of your government Cutter, the Curlew, on her return to Cape Palmas, permit me as Corresponding Secretary of the L. Dorcas Society, and in behalf of the same, to sympathize with heart-felt sorrow in the painful suffering of our brethren in your town, for the great want of the necessaries of life. The cause of which appears to have arisen from the great failure in the crops, together with the hostile attitude which has been assumed by the surrounding native tribes against each other. I am at the same time proud to say that we are not alone in this requisite march of benevolence; for as soon as the situation of our brethren at Cape Palmas was made known in this place, our good friends, the Ladies of the Benevolent Society came forward nobly in aid of the aforesaid *sufferers;* together with several individuals of Monrovia, with a good *heart.* May a good God incline the gentle zephyrs to push the little Cutter to the relief of said sufferers as soon as possible.

Inclosed is a list of packages of provisions for the people, which please distribute in a way you may deem best.

Consigned to Rev. F. Burns, by the Ladies Dorcas Society, to be distributed to the citizens of Cape Palmas,—viz:

4 Barrels of rice.
1 Box of brown sugar.
5 Pounds of coffee.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. M. Hicks,
*Cor. Sec. Ladies Dorcas Society.*

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(From the Liberia Herald.)

*Harper, Cape Palmas, August 26th,* 1848.

*Messrs. Editors:*—Sirs, by the government sloop Curlew, on the 23rd inst., we thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a quantity of grain for charitable distribution among the indigent and suffering of our community. Our gratitude is heightened from the fact, that the donation was unsolicited.

To the different charitable contributors, and *especially to the Ladies of your community*, to whom we are indebted for the welcome supply, we adopt this method on the part of our Government of publicly acknowledging and conveying our sincere thanks.

Our hearts swelled with mingled emotions of gratitude and pride when we reflect on the noble feelings which has prompted this spontaneous act of liberality on the part of the people of the "Republic of Liberia." If her great prototype, the Republic of N. America, has exalted herself by benevolent contributions to the suffering Irish, your Republic has done no less in thus extending aid to the distressed of Maryland in Liberia.

Our improving circumstances, together with favorable seasons and abundant crops, enable us now to subsist independently of extraneous aid, and as our recent destitution has operated to produce greater exertions on the part of our agriculturists, we hope that it will be repaid in a corresponding increase of the products of the soil.

We pray that kind Providence may watch over and keep your Republic, and that famine may never exist within its borders: but if in the vicissitudes, to which individuals and communities are alike subject, it ever be in our power to reciprocate your kindness,—we shall bear in mind that from us a debt of gratitude is due the Liberian Republic.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

Samuel F. McGill, *Acting Governor of Md. in Liberia.*

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We have so many enquiries for a copy of the Act of General Assembly of 1831, that we have concluded to insert it in the Journal, that we may hereafter be able to supply applicants.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN THIS STATE.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That the governor and council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this act, appoint a board of managers, consisting of three persons, who shall, at the time of their appointment, be members of the Maryland State Colonization Society, whose duty it shall be to remove from the state of Maryland, the people of colour now free, and such as shall hereafter become so, to the colony of Liberia, in Africa, or such other place or places, out of the limits of this state, as they may approve of, and the

person or persons so to be removed, shall consent to go to, according to the provisions of this act, and to provide for their establishment and support as far as necessary, and to discharge the other duties required of them by this act; and before the said managers shall proceed to act, they shall severally give bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for their faithful accounting for all moneys that may come to their hands; which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of Baltimore county court, and sent to the treasurer of the western shore of this state.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore, to pay to the board of managers, to be appointed as hereinafter directed, such sums as they shall, from time to time require, not exceeding in all, the sum of twenty thousand dollars during the present year, to be applied by them as they, in their discretion, shall think best, in removing or causing to be removed, such slaves as may hereafter become free, and such people of colour as are now free, and may be willing to remove out of the state to the colony of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, or to such other place or places, out of the limits of the state, as they may think best, and as the said persons to be removed, so may consent to go to, in the manner hereinafter provided; and the said board may, from time to time, make such preparations at the said colony of Liberia, or elsewhere, as they may think best, which shall seem to them expedient for the reception and accommodation and support of the said persons so to be removed, until they can be enabled to support themselves, and shall also take such measures as may seem to them necessary and expedient to obtain and place before the people of colour of the state of Maryland, full and correct information of the condition and circumstances of the colony of Liberia, or such other place or places, to which they may recommend their removal, and shall return a faithful account of all their expenditures of the said sums, and make a full report of all their proceedings to the next general assembly of this state.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That it shall hereafter be the duty of every clerk of a county in this state, whenever a deed of manumission shall be left in his office for record, and of every register of wills in every county of this state, whenever a will, manumitting a slave or slaves, shall be admitted to probate, to send within five days thereafter, (under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every omission so to do, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, one-half whereof shall go to the informer and the other half to the state;) an extract from such deed or will, stating the names, number and ages of the slave or slaves so manumitted, (a list whereof, in the case of a will so proved, shall be filed therewith, by the executor or administrator) to the board of managers for Maryland, for removing the people of colour of said state; and it shall be the duty of the said board, on receiving the same, to notify the American Colonization Society, or the Maryland State Colonization Society thereof, and to propose to such society that they shall engage, at the expense of such society, to remove said slave or slaves so manumitted to Liberia; and if the said society shall so engage, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to have the said slave or slaves delivered to the agent of such society, at such place as the said society shall appoint, for receiving such slave or slaves, for the purpose of such removal, at such time as the said society shall appoint; and in case the said society shall refuse so to receive and remove the person or persons so manumitted and offered, or in case the said person or persons shall refuse so to be removed, then it shall be the duty of the said board of managers to remove the said person or persons to such

other place or places, beyond the limits of this state, as the said board shall approve of, and the said person or persons shall be willing to go to, and to provide for their reception and support, such place or places as the said board may think necessary, until they shall be able to provide for themselves, out of any money that may be earned by their hire, or may be otherwise provided for that purpose; and in case the said person or persons shall refuse to be removed to any place, beyond the limits of this state, and shall persist in remaining therein, then it shall be the duty of said board to inform the sheriff of the county wherein such person or persons may be, of such refusal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the said sheriff forthwith to arrest or cause to be arrested the said person or persons so refusing to emigrate from this state, and transport the said person or persons beyond the limits of this state; and all slaves shall be capable of receiving manumission, for the purpose of removal as aforesaid, with their consent, of whatever age, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That in case any slave or slaves so manumitted, cannot be removed without separating families, and the said slave or slaves so unwilling on that account to be removed, shall desire to renounce the freedom so intended by the said deed or will to be given, then it shall and may be competent to such slave or slaves, to renounce, in open court, the benefit of said deed or will, and to continue a slave.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be competent for the orphans court of this state, and for Baltimore city court, to grant annually a permit to any slave or slaves so permitted as aforesaid, to remain as free in said county, in cases where the said courts may be satisfied by respectable testimony, that such slave or slaves so manumitted, deserve such permission on account of their extraordinary good conduct and character; *Provided*, such permit shall not exempt any manumittor or his representatives, or his estate, from any liability to maintain any hereafter emancipated slave, who, at the time his or her right to freedom accrues, may be unable to gain a livelihood, or be over forty-five years of age at said time, and afterwards become unable to maintain himself and herself.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the said board of managers shall, in all cases where the removal of a slave or slaves manumitted as aforesaid, shall devolve upon them, have full power and authority, whenever the same shall be necessary, and can be done with advantage, to hire out such slave or slaves so manumitted and so to be removed, until their wages shall produce a sufficient sum to defray all expenses attending their removal, and necessary support at the place or places of such removal.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorized and required, for the purpose of paying for the transportation of the coloured population of this state, to borrow, on the credit of the state, in certificates of stock, not less than one thousand dollars each, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, redeemable at the expiration of fifteen years, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum; and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the payment of the said principal when due, and the interest accruing semi-annually until paid; and the money so borrowed, is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of the free coloured population of the several counties of this state; and the said treasurer is also required to borrow, on similar terms, and payable at the lapse of fifteen years from the date of the loan, such further sum or sums as may be required to pay the expenses incurred under this law, in removing the free people of colour in this state to Liberia or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this state; *Provided always*, that the amount of loans made shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the principal and interest of the loans authorized and required by this act, the levy courts or commissioners of the several counties of this state, as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore, are hereby authorized annually during the continuance of this act, to levy on the assessable property within their respective counties, clear of the expense of collections severally, as follows:—on Somerset county, the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents; on Worcester county, the sum of three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents; on Dorchester county, the sum of three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty three cents; on Talbot county, the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars; on Queen Anne's county, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-three cents; on Caroline county, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; on Kent county, the sum of two hundred and eighty-one dollars; and on Cecil county, the sum of three hundred and ninety-six dollars and sixty-six cents; on Harford county, the sum of three hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-six cents; on Baltimore county, the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; on Anne-Arundel county, the sum of six hundred and fifty four dollars; on Prince George's county, the sum of five hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-six cents; on Calvert county, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and sixty-six cents; on Saint Mary's county, the sum of two hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-three cents; on Charles county, the sum of four hundred and forty six dollars and sixty-six cents; on Montgomery county, the sum of three hundred and forty dollars and sixty-six cents; on Frederick county, the sum of nine hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; on Washington county, the sum of four hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-one cents; and on Allegany county, the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, which said amount or sum shall be collected in the same manner, and by the same collector or collectors as county charges are collected, the levy courts or commissioners, as the case may be, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore, respectively, taking bond with sufficient security from each collector, for the faithful collection and payment of the money in the treasury of the eastern or western shore, as the case may be, at the time of paying other public moneys to, and for the use of the state.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, shall be, and they are hereby required to cause the number of the free people of colour inhabiting their respective counties, to be taken, and cause to be made, a list of the names of the said free people of colour residing in their respective counties; the said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of said free people of colour, and the said list shall state the ages of such free people of colour, for effecting which, the sheriffs aforesaid shall have power and are hereby required to appoint one or more assistants in their respective counties, the said list of names and the said enumeration shall be made by an actual inquiry by such sheriff or his assistants, at every dwelling house, or by personal inquiry of the head of every family; the said listing and enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and be completed within three months thereafter, and the said sheriffs shall make out two copies of said list and enumeration, stating the names, sexes, and ages of the free people of colour, in their respective counties, and shall deliver one copy to the clerk of their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to record the same in a book by him to be kept for that purpose, and the other copy shall be by said sheriffs transmitted to the board of managers appointed under this act, and every sheriff failing to comply with

the duties prescribed in this section, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, to be recoverable in the county court of their respective counties, by action of debt or indictment.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That the compensation of every sheriff and assistant shall be at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents for every fifty persons by him returned, except where such person resides in the city of Baltimore, when such sheriff or assistant shall receive at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for three thousand, and at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every three hundred persons over three thousand, residing in the city of Baltimore, which said compensation shall be levied on the assessable property within the respective counties, and be collected in the same manner and by the said collector, or collectors, as county charges are collected, and be by them paid over to the person entitled to receive the same; *Provided*, that the levy courts or commissioners of the respective counties, and the mayor and city council of Baltimore, as the case may be, may, if they deem the compensation hereby allowed inadequate, allow such further compensation as they may deem proper.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the several sheriffs of the counties of this state, shall, from time to time, make report to the said board of managers of such, of said free people of colour in their said counties as they shall find willing to remove from the state, stating therein the names, ages and circumstances of such persons, and the place or places beyond the limits of this state to which they are willing to remove, and whether they are, or are not able to defray the expenses of such removal; whether any such means are provided; and it shall be the duty of the said board of managers whenever they shall ascertain by the said reports of the said sheriffs or otherwise, that such persons of color are willing to remove from the state, to make a register of their names and ages, and take such measures as they may think necessary for their removal as soon as practicable, either to the colony of Liberia, or to such other place or places beyond the limits of this state which the said board may approve of, and to which they may be willing to go, and it shall be the duty of said board, if there shall be offered to them more than they can send in any one year, from the different counties as aforesaid, to apportion the same among the said counties, according to the number respectively of their free people of color, as appears by the last census.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to extend to any slave or slaves who may be entitled to his, her, or their freedom hereafter, by virtue of any deed of manumission executed and recorded according to law, prior to the passage of this act, or last will and testament duly admitted to probate before the passage of said act, unless he, she, or they shall consent thereto.

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We invite the particular attention of our reader to the following address of our Travelling Agent, Mr. Wells, and to the list of subscriptions obtained during the past two months. So long a time has elapsed since an urgent appeal has been made to citizens of the city and state, that we much fear our friends have forgotten, that we are still laboring hard to carry on our great undertaking. The annual contributions in this city formerly reached 12 and 1500 dollars in amount,—recently they have dwindled to less than 500. We want to wipe out the old score, and begin anew. While causes are multiplying to increase the interest in colonization, the means of successfully carrying it on should not be suffered to diminish. Mr. Wells will give *all* an opportunity to contribute and we entreat for him a favorable and successful reception.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *Baltimore, January*, 1849.

TO THE FRIENDS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION IN MARYLAND.

It is the purpose of the undersigned to extend the regular annual contribution list of the Society to a greater amount, than is at present subscribed, and in order properly to bring his object before the people of Baltimore, he takes this method to invite the co-operation and support of those who have not contributed annually heretofore. The State tax for Colonization purposes, is appropriated to the objects contemplated in the Act of 1831; to wit, "the transportation to, and reception of, emigrants in Africa," while the purposes to which the private contributions are applied, "are for the providing of emigrants with the necessary clothing, or articles of furniture, or tools of their various trades, or implements of agriculture, &c.; the establishment and support of schools, and supplying with books those who cannot afford to buy them; local improvements in the colony, such as encouraging agriculture by premiums, &c.; the opening of roads; the improvement of water courses; the establishment of mills and other machinery too expensive for individual emigrants, &c.; a part of the expenses of the home office, &c. These collateral purposes, some only of which have been enumerated, will afford an inexhaustible field for the enlightened liberality of the friends of the cause, in this city, and throughout the state, and must indeed depend in a great measure upon their aid." The present annual list is insufficient to meet the contingent demands upon the Society, its inability to gratify which of late, in the above respects, has been a source of much concern; and this appeal to the private wealth of its friends, it is hoped will meet with a success equal to the importance of the subject thus laid before the community. Respectfully,

J. W. WELLS, *Trav'g Agent Md. St. Col. Soc.*

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BALTIMORE, *Dec'r 31st*, 1848.

DR. JAMES HALL.

*Dear Sir:*—Since my last report of donations and subscriptions received in aid of the Maryland State Colonization Society, (as published in the Journal for November,) I acknowledge the following monies, paid and subscribed, for the purpose therein indicated.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Noah Ryder, | Salisbury, | Society, | $2 00 |
| Rev. Maln'd McFarlane, | Baltimore, | for Journal, | 1 00 |
| Joseph Steevens, | Smithsville, | for L. Packet, | 5 00 |
| Wm. B. Stone, | Port Tobacco | " " | 5 00 |
| J. H. Hawkins, | Bryantown, | " " | 5 00 |
| Mary Hawkins, | do. | " " | 5 00 |
| Thomas H. Handy, | Cambridge, | Journal, | 1 00 |
| Cash, | do. | Society, | 0 50 |
| Curtis Anderson, | do. | do. | 5 00 |
| James A. Stewart, | do. | do. | 5 00 |
| James Dixon, | do. | do. | 5 00 |
| C. Sheppard, | do. | do. | 1 00 |
| Daniel M. Henry, | do. | do. | 5 00 |
| Wm. T. Goldsborough, | do. | do. | 10 00 |
| | | | $55 50 |

Yours with high respect,

JNO. W. WELLS, *Trav'g Agent Md. St. Col. Soc.*

BALTIMORE, *Feb. 1st*, 1849.

DR. JAMES HALL.

*Sir*,—I acknowledge donations to the society, received for January, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rob't Carr, of A. A. Co., | $2 00 | Wm. H. Beatty, | 5 00 |
| Benj. Owens, Cal. co. (Packet) | 10 00 | John C. Backus, | 5 00 |
| Rich'd Estep, do. | 5 00 | J. Hanson Thomas, | 5 00 |
| Lewis Griffith, do. | 5 00 | Wyman, Appleton & Co., | 5 00 |
| Dr. H. Stewart, do. (Packet,) | 10 00 | B. C. Ward, | 5 00 |
| "Cash," Balto., | 5 00 | Hoffman Burneston & Co., | 5 00 |
| John Landstreet, | 10 00 | Samuel W. Frey, | 5 00 |
| Wm. & Geo. Morris, | 10 00 | John D. Early, | 5 00 |
| J. H. McCulloh, | 10 00 | H. W. Drakely, | 5 00 |
| A. Schumaker, | 10 00 | A. Fenton, | 5 00 |
| Eaton, Bros. & Co., | 5 00 | C. Fischer & Co., | 5 00 |
| Turner & Mudge, | 5 00 | John Glenn, | 5 00 |
| J. M. Orem & Co., | 5 00 | J. Q. Hewlett, | 5 00 |
| Geo. W. Andrews, | 5 00 | Basil B. Hopkins, | 5 00 |
| Robert Lemmon, | 5 00 | Wm. Woodward & Co., | 5 00 |
| George W. Corner, | 5 00 | John Sullivan & Sons, | 5 00 |
| Richard Lemmon, | 5 00 | James Carroll, | 5 00 |
| Wm. & H. McKim, | 5 00 | Isaiah Kroesen, | 1 00 |
| Samson Cariss, | 5 00 | Canfield & Bro., | 5 00 |
| D. S. Wilson, | 5 00 | Isaac Reynolds & Son, | 5 00 |
| G. Broadbent, | 5 00 | Manning & Lee, | 5 00 |
| E. Pratt & Bro., | 5 00 | Cash in Light-st. Church, | 5 77 |
| E. S. Frey, | 5 00 | Miller & Mayhew, | 5 00 |
| J. H. Stickney, | 5 00 | John W. Berry, | 5 00 |
| John Boyd & Son, | 5 00 | George Rogers, | 5 00 |
| F. W. Brune, | 5 00 | Hugh Jenkins, | 5 00 |
| Thomas Wilson & Co., | 5 00 | Thomas M. Locke, | 5 00 |
| Thomas S. Alexander, | 5 00 | Cash, | 1 00 |
| John Purviance, | 5 00 | | |
| B. Buck & Son, | 5 00 | Total, | $309 77 |

Yours with high respect, JOHN W. WELLS, *Trav'g Agent.*

## "NEXT EXPEDITION."

We have fixed upon Tuesday, the 20th of February, as the time of sailing of the Packet. It is expected that about 73 emigrants will go in her, and a large amount of freight on account of the "Republic of Liberia." Those having any freight to send must make immediate application at this office. No freight or packages will be received on board without an order from the Agent. All letters will be forwarded gratis, of course.

JAMES HALL, *Agent.*

## TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at $1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

*Printed by John D. Toy, corner of St. Paul and Market streets, Baltimore.*